THE WESTERN SUN

From the Press of *ELIHU STOUT*, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

[Vol. 8.] VINCENNES, (Ind.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1817. [No. 41.]

THE WESTERN SUN,

IS printed on every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of the year, for which a note will be required.

No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the usual terms.

Advertising customers will note on their advertisements the number of times they wish them inserted—Those sent without such directions will be continued until forbid, and must be paid for accordingly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at very low prices for Cash, a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queensware,

[illegible] OF

[illegible]

St[illegible]pes, Plains, Muslins, Nankeens, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Checks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Bedticking, Cotton Yarns &c. Edged Plates, —C C. do. C C Cups & Saucers, Blue Printed do. —Painted do —Handled do Pitchers, Bowls, Madeira, Teneriffe, —Port, —Malaga } Wines. Antigua Rum, —Jamaica do Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey. Iron Castings Anvills

[illegible] and Saws, German & Crawley Steel, Iron Wire, Shovels, Spades, Sheep Shears, Locks of every kind, Files, Hammers. Knives & Forks, Teutania Spoons, Blue printed Bowls —Dishes, C. C. Bowls and Dishes, C C. Dishes, Salts, Peppers, Creams, & Coffee & Sugar, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Copperas, Salts, Ginger & Allspice Pepper & Madder, Young Hyson, —Old do, Chulan and Imperial. } Teas.

These Goods were purchasad remarkably low in Baltimore, and will be sold at a small profit.

SAMUEL HILL, & Co.

Nearly opposite Greater's Tavern.

Vincennes, July 24, 1817. 34—tf

NOTICE.

[illegible] of *Knox,* [illegible] hereby *given* [illegible] vested in me by the [illegible] section of the act laying duties on the sales at auction, passed July 24th 1813, and as amended March 24th 1814—I have appointed G. W. Johnston, of Vincennes, auctioneer for the above-mentioned counties. "Sec. 2d, and be it further enacted—That no person shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer, by the selling of any goods, wares and merchandize whatsoever by auction, or any other mode of sale, whereby the best or highest bidder ih deemed to be the purchaser, unless sucs person shall have a licence or other special authority, continuing in force pursuant to the directions of this act on pain of forfeiting for every such sale at auction, the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act upon the goods, wares and merchandize so sold: *Provided however,* that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to require a license for the sale at auction of any estate, goods, chattels, or other thing, which by this act are not made liable to duty or exempted from duty."

DAV'D M. HALE,

Collector of the Revenue for the collection district of Indiana.

July, 24, 1817. 34—tf.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING A

MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

1 PRIZE	of	$5,000	is $5,000
2	do	1,000	2,000
10	do	600	6,000
20	do	200	4,000
25	do	100	25 00
200	do	50	10,000
310	do	20	6,020
900	do	10	9 000
2,550		6	15,300

8. Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determined as follows. viz. The first drawn 2000 blanks to be entitled to 6 dollars each.—First drawn number on the 1st 2d, 3d, 4th 5th, 6th 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th dase drawing, each to be entitled to one of thy above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets begining with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest.

All other prizes floating.

[illegible] to a deduction of 15 per [illegible]

To [illegible] in three times a week, 500 tickets each day.

JOSHUA PILCHER, THOMAS BRADY, T. DOUGLASS, D. V. WALKER, THOMAS HANLY, } *Comrs.*

St Louis, Feb 1817. 15-7t

☞ Tickets may be had in the above lottery either at the Store of John Ewing, or of Bradley and Badollet, in Vincennes.

J CALL.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit Courts of Knox, and the adjacent counties—he resides at the "*Vincennes Hotel.*"

Vincennes, 14, Feb. 1817. 11tf

STEPHEN P. STRIKER,

Tailor & Habit Maker.

RESPECTFULLY Informs the citizens of Vincennes and the public generally, that he has taken a part of the new house lately erected by Mr. T Jones (nearly opposite Mr C Graeters tavern) where he will strictly attend to, and faithfully execute all orders in the different branches of his business.

He hopes by the knowledge he has attained of his business by being engaged in the first shops in Philadelphia; to merit at least a share of the public patronage.

August 15. 38—tf

LOTTERY.

WE ARE AUTHORISED to state that the drawing of the MASONIC LOTTERY AT St. LOUIS, will commence on the 15th day of October next —but few tickets now remain unsold.—Those here who want a chance must supply themselves quickly else 'twill be too late,

30-tf Vincennes, 26, June, 1817.

A Box of Fashionable

STRAW BONNETS,
COFFEE,
GRASS SCYTHES,
CUTTING KNIVES,
FACTORY CHECK, &c
MACKEREL,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY,

Just received by

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, July 24. 34—tf

Journeyman Printers *WANTED.*

Two or Three Journeymen printers are wanted at the Missouri Gazette office.

St. Louis, June 13th.

To Mr. Benjamin Stephenson,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES, AT EDWARDSVILLE.

SIR.—I have [illegible] first & second numbers [illegible] any thing lik[illegible] own bea[illegible] sed of super[illegible] and erroneous and futile [illegible] against me.—Those letters have a deceptive appearance of candour that can only impose for a moment—all who have read my former notice of you, will be able to detect the artifice. I will not charge you with writing them—I think I know better—they are in my opinion written by a man whose arrogant vanity & presumption, are equal to your own—the one betraying him constantly into errors, the other making him persist in them—But with him I have at present nothing to do—I only regret that he should make you appear so very regardless of truth and so indifferent to the shame of being convicted of falsehood. You well know that there are many declarations in those letters, regardless of every thing but present expediency—this course he may deem necessary *for himself* as well as you, but it is all a blunder, whatever opinions I [illegible] excite there, you should [illegible] estimated elsewhere [illegible] you [illegible] and yourself only [illegible] endeavere to gull the people, I might quote many instances to prove: but having the duties of my office to attend to, I shall pass over them in silence with decent contempt, to notice a few particular points. In attempting to do this I find it difficult to use suitable terms to characterise the conduct of both yourself and your writer without using such as I cannot condescend to employ—were I to say that the most odious and unworthy beings that have ever presumed to be ambitious, did not, could not, be more deserving of the wages of inequity, I might appear to many who may read this letter and be totally unacquainted with the parties, to write too passionately—but sir, it would he true, when men will seem to forget that there is a spirit of virtue and moral honesty in the people, and appeal to them to justify a total [illegible]ive want of both—when knaves will attempt to bubble—si[illegible] weak men to bully, or deceitful men to impose, it surely is not unbecoming those whose minds are uncorrupted whose spirits are unextinguished whose conduct has ever been blameless, to speak plain—plain I shall speak.

In your first attack upon me you talked much of being slandered, how applicable any such language can be in your last address' to me, I am satisfied to let others judge; but to answer your purpose you keep up the cry, why sir your talk upon this head, and elections, and in fact, nine tenths of all you have had written for you is nothing but sheer slander upon me. I am incapable of slandering you or any other person; you forced me to come out & speak the truth, and "truth is no slander," refering to my former letter, I shall pass over all this stuff to get at your handsome charge against me for most illegally and improperly transfering my duties —you seem or your writer does for you. to exult in this charge as though you had really gained a victory; but I think the plain simple facts of this transaction will place you in such a dilemma that no man of even common honesty can envy your situation. As district paymaster, it is and ever has been, out of my power legally to transfer my duties; and no person I presume, except he were a knave or a fool, would receive such a transfer from me. Without having ever made one, I do acknowledge sir and with pleasure too, that in many instances it has been in my power to employ respectable and suitable persons, to aid me in the settlement of the numerous scattered [illegible] claims throughout the district—[illegible] do most unequivocally deny that I ever selected or employed you, to do or perform any part of my duties as paymaster. I acknowledge that from your own solicitations & importunities, I permitted you to become the voluntary agent of a number of individual claiments who did not attend at the places appointed for the General payments to take place, in due time—You represented the situation of the absentees to be such [illegible] precluded the possibility of their attendance, and appeared to express considerable solicitude that they should without delay receive their pay, under those considerations and a knowledge of your apparent standing at that time, I did permit you to become their verbal agent, but never made you mine—no sir, you took upon yourself the responsibility to sign the names of the claiments or make their marks, on the receipt rolls of the companies to which they belonged, and it was upon the validity of this that I paid you the money, which you promised faithfully to give or rather deliver, to the different individuals for whom you had signed. This sir is the statement of your *agency*, and I will leave it for the public to judge whither I made any transfer to you—whither you acted for me, or represented and acted for, the individual claiments. I sanctioned the arrangement it is true, to accommodate the claiments which I had a right to do when you signed their names & I also reported the payments as made. I do not know, nor have I ever enquired whether you did, or did not, give the money to its real owners: nor situated as you were and are, is it of any importance in this enquiry—It is of no importance to me: But I should presume, from the situation you then stood before the people, as a candidate for congress [illegible] most [illegible] deed money, and the [illegible] money, may have been serviceable auxilaries to your purpose; and were I to judge from some of the matter in your electioneering addresses you could make them serve the end in view, may not this account for your anxiety to get possession of it? I was fully authorised to do all I did do; if in delivering the money to the men, you performed your duty with equal faithfulness, there is no room for blame.

Now sir in all your struggles to locate a crime upon me, pause for a moment and reflect what you have done for yourself—see however willing you may be for the sake of malignant self gratification to plunge into a vortex, if there be a chance for getting out of it! How long is it since you or your advocates charged me with being severe, morose, unaccommodating? It is not long sir—yet you are now furnishing the very matter which proves the falsehood of that former charge also—If I had been thus, would I to accommodate the absent claiments, have suffered you to sign their names and paid you the money for them? no sir and you know it—But think I beseech you: before it be too late—for although you may have sin highly elevated, urging you on: yet perhaps it is easier at your stage of life, to retreat, than progress—and safer too. That man must be calous to the moral turpitude of crimes, who can ever be urged to presist. when conscious of the fate that must await him. This advice is suggested by your own ideas.—You say I do not know that you have paid the money! I will repeat that I do not, nor is it necessary as the case stands, that I should know. There are competent witnesses to the transaction. It was not done in secret, it was done in open day-light; and sir, if there be one individual from whom you may possibly have withheld his money, he may commence suit against you, and not only recover his pay but if he does not choose to admit it, he may expose you to the penalties of the law for forging his name, & fraudulently with-holding his money will be proof of his original design.

You may now have some view of the situation into which your writer may have thought it serviceable for *himself,* to place you, and if he continues his *friendly* endeavours he may yet place you in even a worse one, were it necessary I could show the impropriety and inconsistency of a great part of all you have said, that can in any degree effect me. I will content myself with a very few instances. You sign your name to the pieces that have been addressed to me—Yet I have intimated that I believ you are not the writer. To show why I believe so; and show the inconsistency, or falsehood, of the declaration you make that you are not become familiar to complaints, I will publish a letter from your own dear self; and as it is here published letter for letter from the original, I hope it will in part, do away any cause

71.2009.085.20112

I might hereafter have to correct your statements, I hope it will refresh your memory, improve your mind, and convince the public whither you are *accustomed* to complaints or not—here it is.

KASKASKIA, AUG. 8, 1816.

DEAR SIR.

While at Washington city, I communicated from time to time to my constituents the information I received from Mr Brent paymaster General, respecting the pay to the rangers and militia of Illinois, he told me that early in the winter he had sent on draft, for a part, and on the 30th of April he communicated to me from a letter he had received from you, that you had then drafts soficient to pay of all the troops of every discription except about $8 000 on my return I found great dissatisfaction from some parts of the Territory against me for not getting then their money. I am extreamly anxious to now how the business is, as some clames me and some clames you I presume that you have not been able to change the drafts, or otherwise Mr. Brent have made some mistake, as [I h]ave been told that you have not yet got the mony—pleas rite me,

Yours Respectfully,

B STEP[HENS]ON.

N. B. Capt. Bottinghous's company's muster roll was sent to me amounting to upwards of $8,000 which sum I rec'd of Mr. Brent and have paid to the men [illegible] my return.

[illegible] [STEPHEN]SON.

[illegible] from you, which would enable me to satisfy the men of the [illegible] will be satisfied

—

The flat and curious manner in which it appears you wrote epistolary letters would cause no man to believe that you wrote the 1st and 2d numbers before mentioned This circumstance may be some apology for your inconsistency and self condemnation—but when I revert to the excuse for your signing false muster rolls, it will be of no avail either to you, or to the writer Your reasoning (if I may be excused for so calling it,) betrays a total ignorance, or a total want of sincerity, upon both the false musters and your own responsibility—it betrays sheer ignorance if you believe what you say—Sheer hypocricy, if you do not, what duties did the Government commission & Pay you as Inspector to see performed? were you to receive pay and hold rank to inspect forms or *substance*? forms of which the Government furnished models to satisfy and please themselves, or *substance* of which they know nothing, until they be presented. 'Twas to examine and inspect the *substance* sir, not to look at the size of the paper, or the number of strait lines on it—You really think you were only responsible for form no you do not.—you or your writer must I should think know better. By saying so however, you endeavour to throw the whole weight of the substantial matter of the Rolls upon your subordinate officers—strange indeed? What sir, do you believe those officers must think of you? when they discover a pretence to praise them in one sentence, and in the next an endeavour to brand them with false musters in order to acquit yourself? You teach me to read your circulars, I have seen enough of them to suspect, when you were electioneering you promised to use your best exertions to gratify the wishes of those men, you gained their suffrages, and as your present situation proves, used them with your best exertions no doubt, for your own advantage. If your writer had not motives and feelings of his own, he would not make you appear as he has—would it not have been more creditable—yes honorable under present circumstances, for a man to have even sunk under the calamities of his friends, than to have plunged himself into ruin, under the false & pretended hope of draging his adversary after him, unhappy man, dependent upon one who will lead you into the thorney path of error and inconsistency—one who rather resembles a volunteer than a soldier regularly enlisted one who says what he chooses—one who will deem it prudent to desert you, when his own safety requires it—and one too, who will if I mistake not, show you in the end, that it is only for that he now cares Unhappy man, your writer makes you seek protection and safety in even slandering the dead. Col White side is now in his grave else I should appeal to him for a contradiction of your tale respecting the servant—*He* was a *man* and would not swerve from what he believed to be right. I had proceeded so far in reply to your two first numbers when your third come to hand a few hours since. It appears to be composed of the very same materials as the preceeding & my observations on that will without change or alteration, apply to it without any regard to your own character your *accomplished* writer makes you aim altogether at conjuring up something to criminate me—[illegible] even so will not shield [illegible] But sir you well know [illegible] the whole [illegible] known [illegible] to estab[lish] [illegible] you really appe[ar] [illegible] at a loss for some plausible [illegible] that may for a moment be perverted to suit your *honest* purpose, and as you have again brought forward the unfounded charge of a tranfer of duties, &c. &c. I will without hesitation, furnish you with my own certificate of the facts—read it sir, and make it appear any thing that can cover your shame or your guilt

I, Ambrose Whitlock, U. S. paymaster do hereby certify that I did permit Benjamin Stephenson—then called Major Benjamin Stephenson, since the Honble. Benjamin Stephenson delegate in congress, now Benjamin Stephenson Esq. Rece'r of public monies, district of Edwardsville, (I am thus particular least the public mistake the man) to become personally accountable and responsible for requiring of his own voluntary free will, the names of sundry individual claiments for pay, on account of services rendered in the years 1812 & 1813 and that [I] paid to the said Benjamin the amount due said absent claiments which he promised faithfully to deliver to them and each of them.

A. WHITLOCK.

Now sir if you can find any other man under similar circumstances, who arranged matters as you did, and at this time entertains the same compunctions of honesty that appears in you, with regard to delivering the money to its lawful owners, I will if he appears as you have, give him also a certificate of the fact.—You say I have trusted to some who are unworthy, omitting your own name, [I] defy you to point out another, however if there be any, give the name and it will afford me pleasure to *mark* it with yours.

What must your friends think of you when they read these letters, and revert to the manner & circumstance in which you must have made [illegible] believe you got hold of their money? Did you not tell them sir, that it was for their accommodation and convenience you had taken it upon yourself to sign their names and what is it natural to suppose they should think of you now, when they see your pitiful attempts to brand me, (four years afterwards,) with a crime for suffering you to convey this money to them? Can you believe those men or the public will ever view a man worthy of their confidence in any respect, who permits himself to be made guilty of such inconsistant & disgraceful conduct by his own writer too, who to serve himself may say any thing—and all shall be of no avail Truly sir, this writer of yours has made you stand before the public in a singular situation Mangnanimity would have acknowledged error when proven to be so—while futile attempts to cover it can only add to the original guilt. Your dastardly notice of my remarks upon the barefaced attempt to displace me at a moment when if you had succeeded it must have delayed the payment of the militia and rangers probably 12 months longer, it is unworthy of any notice from me—To shew the people however one of your contemptible perversions of obvious facts, I will refer them to my former letter where "your conduct, situation and circumstances," are alluded to—the remark can only be applied to your conduct as a public officer, and your situation as a merchant.—With regard to my own pecuniary matters I said nothing—nor could I with you, hear any comparison, for quite unlike you I have [illegible] without profit I have sowed w[illegible]g After abusing me in the [illegible] unjustfiable manner you tell me near the close of the 3rd number, not to abuse you—quite superfluous. You first insidiously attempted to destroy my reputation,—I openly charge you with the act and reply with calmness and moderation—You then attempt throughout 3 long epistles, to mistate facts, falsely criminate me & cloak your own infamy—modestly close the whole by telling me not to abuse you!—I cannot abuse you[r], your writer has degraded you, and [sit]uated as he leaves you, it would require a disposition that [I] do not possess, to abuse The man who betrays his own trust & confidence [a]nd who employs a writer whom he serves and who resembles him, to stick up his feigned character and conduct to the world, tinseled over with the most unjust and unmanly abuse of a man who has now become grey in the service of his country, shall never be abused by me in return—No I will merely show him as he is, & thus palsy the disgraceful undermining machinations of himself and the *great* men who now compose his host of counsellors—They only require to be properly known, and I ask nothing more for myself.

Weak and silly mortal, your writer would make you pass me on the nation for that which I am well known not to be, in order that himself and you may appear different from that which you are—'tis a base and a fruitless task. Whatever opinion, or clamor, you may be able to produce around you, the voice of truth cannot be effectually drowned—all your endeavours to injure me, or show yourself different from what you are, must therefore prove unavailing. I have been attacked one way or another by every reptile of corruption within my district. They have all assailed me from the crawling worm of infamy, up to the poisonous adder that has wriggled into loathsome elevation. To this I have sometimes become almost reconciled—They have thought it necessary for their salvation and I have individually experienced but little harm or in[illegible] [illegible] rendered [illegible] in [illegible] of my [illegible] fortunately felt its effects. [illegible] but you have I ever contended, because none but yourself has dared *publicly* to assail me. Whether you and your friends have now any just cause to rejoice at, or real cause to regret, the unprincipled attempt the public are left to judge. It only remains for me to declare, that until I can avail of your testimony under oath, with those who are knowing to some facts present to hear what you may say, nothing that hereafter comes from you can merit or receive any public notice from me.

A. WHITLOCK.

N. B. The editor of the "Missouri Gazette" will please insert the above in his paper.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 31st August last a negro man named

SAM CARR,

6 feet high weighs 200 & upwards when in health left leg smaller than the other from a white swelling, which occasions him to limp smartly—hands & feet large—broad flat nose, very black he is one of the greatest hypocrites and liars perhaps in the world. Of his color very smart shrewd cuning fellow—professes to be a methodist, prays regularly night and morning in his family. I purchased him out of Jail, at $560 at this place, of Elisha Green, of Tennessee, from whom he run way. He has with him a Rifle gun, brass mounted, Tomahawk and Butcher knife—wearing apparel of all kinds, bed cloathing to a considerable amount. *ALSO,*

ALICE, the wife of SAM,

very black, small woman large mouth & eyes, handsomely shaped small hollow feet——small toes short, she has considerable cloathing also. I wish them to be well searched when taken, as I believe they have upwards of $ 200 with them, as I have lost money lately out of my desk—they have with them a yellow girl 12 or 13 years old, the daughter of Alice a servant to John Harbin—I will give the above reward for Sam & Alice, or $50 for either of them, with all reasonable expenses if secured in any jail so that I get them, or delivered to me in Vincennes.

B. V. BECKES.

Vincennes, Sept. 3d. 1817————40–tf

WANTED,

A PERSON who can come well recommended as a

Brewer and Distiller,

or who understands the Brewing only will find employment and liberal wages by applying to the undersigned,

J & W. L. COLMAN.

A GOOD

COOPER,

will also be found in steady employment

J. & W. L. C.

Vincennes, August 27, 1817——39–tf

KENHAWA SALT

Of the first quality for sale by

JOHN DULY

IN Busseron prairie, one mile from Carlisle, which will be sold low for Cash, Furs and skins, or for produce, such as Corn and Wheat.

8–tf January 23 1817,

NOTICE,

LOOK THIS WAY,

And Pay your Debts.

THE subscriber wishing to set out for PHILADELPHIA about the first day of October next, wishes all those who are indebted to him, by note or book account, to call and pay the same on or before the above time—he also wishes to inform his friends and customers in general that he has on hand a quantity of the

BEST QUALITY

KENHAWA SALT.

which he will sell low for cash—ALSO a quantity of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to sell as low for cash in hand as ever was sold in the place EITHER BY WHOLESALE or RETAIL—Your compliance with the above will confer a singular favor on your humble serv't.

WILSON LAGOW

Vincennes Aug 27 1817————39–tf

[illegible] cennes Hotel, [illegible] be found ready to attend to the business of his profession.

July 3.

WANTED,

Two Good Bricklayers,

TO WHOM $2 PER DAY WILL BE GIVEN, and Boarding found. Enquire of the Printer

40—tf Vincennes. Sept 4, 1817.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WHITE, HARRIET G WHITE & JULIET G. WHITE heirs of ISAAC WHITE deceased.

Take Notice.

ON the first Saturday in October next I shall, make application to the circuit court of Knox county at the Court-house in Vincennes, for the appointment of Commissioners to make an equal division of Lot No. 1, in the 3rd donation, or by the whole No. 201, containing 400 Acres—One half of said lot is owned by the said heirs of Isaac White deceased, and the other half owned by me,

G. R C. SULLIVAN.

Vincennes 2d Sept. 1817——40–4

Jean Baptiste Duchane, jr. & Alexis Duchane heirs of Jean Baptiste Duchane, decd. or those who may have purchased of the said Jean Baptiste, jr. & Alexis Duchane.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 1st Saturday in October next I shall make [illegible] circuit court [illegible] [h]ouse [illegible] of Commissioners [illegible] the Real estate of Jean Baptiste [illegible] decd. lying in Knox county,

G R. C. SULLIVAN, *Atty for* Alexis Duchane, guardian for Toussaint Duchane an infant heir of J. Baptiste Duchane, decd.

Vincennes 2d Sept. 1817——40–4t—

STATE OF INDIANA.

KNOX COUNTY, SCT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—to all persons having settlements to make of Intestate Estates in the county aforesaid that they have their accounts properly arranged—and present the same to the Associate Judges of the Circuit court in and for said county—sitting as a court of Probate, on the 4th Monday of September Inst. or file the same in the Clerks office previous thereto, that they may be inspected and settled according to Law.

By Order—

R. BUNTIN, Clk.

Sept. 5, 1817 40—4w

Neatly executed at this office

For [s]ale at the Office of the

WESTERN SUN.